

The Hong Kong Daily Press.

No. 5450 號五百四十五

日六初月四年亥乙緒光

HONGKONG, MONDAY, 10TH MAY, 1875.

一月

號十月五英

港香

PRICE \$2 PER MONTH.

Arrivals.

May 8. ANTONIO, Brit. str., 1,650, H. Jones Liverpool, March 12th, Port Said 27th. Suez 23rd, Jeddah April 4th, Port Said 27th, and Singapore May 1st, General BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

May 8. KWANTUNG, British str., 491, G. D. Pitman, Foochow 5th May, Amoy 6th and Swatow 7th, General—D. LAPEAK & Co.

May 8. IZO, Ger. bark, 355, F. H. BARNAU Bangkok 7th April, Rice—SIEMSEN & Co.

May 8. DELTA, Spanish bark, 356, Eduardo de Basozabal, Iloilo 18th April, Sapun wood—REMIDOS & Co.

May 8. ALBATROS, Ger. bark, 377, P. Kopf Pfeiffer, Cardis 2nd December, Coals—MELCHERS & Co.

May 8. NAUTILUS, British bark, 243, O. Blaizey, Newcastle, N.S.W., March 12th, Coals—ED. SCHELLHEIM & Co.

May 8. AURORA, British schooner, 210, Watt, Newcastle 24th April, Beans—ARENHOLD, KARBERG & Co.

May 8. HINDOSTAN, British steamer, 8,118 N. Roskill, Bombay 20th April, Galle 25th, Penang 30th, and Singapore 2nd May, General—P. & O. S. Co.

May 9. GERSE BIRNS, German bark, 430, Stegmann, Saigon 18th April, Rice—W. M. PUSTAK & Co.

May 9. NINGPO, British str., 761, Raynor Shanghai 4th May, and Ningpo 6th General—SIEMSEN & Co.

May 9. NIYAS, British steamer, 799, W. S. Garrook, Sydney 3rd March, Coals—P. M. S. Co.

May 9. HONGKONG, Siam. sh., 665, H. Froudenberg, Bangkok 13th April, Rice—YUEN FAH HONG.

Clearances.

At the HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE, May 8th.

Caledon, str., for Yokohama.

Canbroke, str., for Amoy.

Douglas, str., for East Coast.

Starlight, for Bangkok.

Ridgeway, str., for Singapore.

Elvior, for Coochie.

Fyra, str., for Yokohama.

Departures.

May 8. SUNDAY, str., for Singapore, Bound, &c.

May 8. ENDEAVOUR, for Manila.

May 8. BATO, for Cebu.

May 8. CAESAR, for Amoy.

May 8. CAESAR, for Tunisian.

May 8. KROENHANS, str., for Singapore.

May 9. ELENA, for Coochie.

May 9. DOUGLAS, str., for East Coast.

May 9. CALABAR, str., for Yokohama.

May 9. ORISSA, str., for Coochie.

May 9. NINPO, str., for Canton.

Passengers.

ARRIVED.

Per Hindostan, str., from Bombay, &c. —
For Hongkong.

From Venice—Messrs. G. Oliver, H. B. Smith, and A. L. Turner, From Bridgeton—Mr. J. G. T. Hassell, From Bombay—Messrs. Franke, Dorby, Lee-Warner, and others. From London—Mr. G. W. W. Arden, and Mr. J. Ogleby and Mr. Newson, From Peoria—5 Chinese, From Singapore—Mr. J. Ogleby and servant, and 22 Chinese.

For Shanghai.

From Southampton—Mr. McGregor Grant, For Yokohama.

From Bombay—Major Oniliffe.

Per Andover, str., from Liverpool, &c.—Messrs. Lamb, Webster, and Cox, and 214 Chinese.

Per Kwangtung, str., from East Coast—Dr. and Mrs. Scott, Messrs. Dely and McKenzie, one European deck, and 64 Chinese.

Per Hongkong, from Bangkok:—20 Chinese.

Per Ningpo, str., from Shanghai, &c.—1 European and 30 Chinese.

Departed.

Per Douglas, str., for East Coast:—For Swatow—Capt. Cartens, Loid, and Tai, Lieut. Dickeon and Mr. Stone, For Amoy—Mrs. Kerr and Mr. P. M. S. Co. For Foochow—Mr. Cutch, Fathurah, Ternan, and Mr. Patterson, For Coast Ports—460 Chinese.

Reports.

The Spanish bark *Delta* reports left Iloilo on 18th April. Had a continuation of variable winds and fine weather throughout.

The German bark *Gesina* reports left Singapore on 18th April. Had light winds and calms throughout till the last two days; then E.N.E. winds and fine weather.

The P. & O. mail steamer *Hindostan* reports left Bombay on 20th April. Galle on 25th, Penang on the 30th, and Singapore on 2nd May. Had moderate and fine weather throughout.

The Siamese ship *Hongkong* reports left Bangkok on the 13th April, had light winds and calms throughout the passage.

The British steamer *Augustus* reports left Sydney on 23rd March, had moderate winds and fine weather throughout.

The British ship *Mersey* reports having left New Zealand on 26th March, had moderate winds and fine weather throughout.

The British steamer *Antenor* reports left Liverpool on 12th March; passed H.M.S. *Iron Duke* in Suez Canal; arrived at Port Said on the 27th; arrived at Jeddah on 4th April; and left again on the 8th; exchanged signals with H.M.S. *Eliza*; arrived at Penang on the 26th, and left again on the 29th; exchanged signals on the 29th, and left again on 1st May; had moderate Northwesterly winds and head sea till the latter part; passed several vessels, names unknown, bound North.

(For continuation of Shipping Reports see third page.)

Auction Sales To-day.

None.

To be Let.

TO LET.

With Immediate Possession.

THE PREMISES situated on Jardine's Lane, 103, Granary Street, (recently occupied by Messrs. Sonnenfeld & Co.) consisting of DWELLING HOUSE, OFFICE and Four GODOWNS.

Also, the DWELLING HOUSES Nos. 8, 9, and 10, Upper Mosque Terrace, Gas and Water laid on.

Apply to T. G. LINSTEAD.

252 Hongkong, 8th March, 1875.

TO LET.

With Possession on the 15th April.

THE HOUSE and PREMISES known as ORNELLACLAIR, situated on the Bowring Road, and now in the occupation of H. JENSEN, Esq.

Good STABLING: Gas and Water laid on.

Apply to D. SHARP & TOLIVER.

522 Hongkong, 15th March, 1875.

TO LET.

THE HOUSE and PREMISES known as THE WOOD LANDS, newly painted and in Good Order.

Apply to REMEDIOS & Co.

181 Hongkong, 22nd January, 1875.

TO LET.

THE Premises known as THE WOOD LANDS, newly painted and in Good Order.

Apply to E. VINCENT & Co.

Swatow, China, 10th October, 1874. 1st Feb. 1869.

NOTICE.

THE faster and Responsibility of Mr. THOMAS PICKERING DROWN, in our Firm, ceased on the 10th November, 1873.

E. VINCENT & Co.

Swatow, China, 10th October, 1874.

NOTICE.

WE have established ourselves as MERCHANTS and COMMISSION AGENTS at Hongkong, and in Formosa at Takao and Taiwanfu, under the Style of TAYLOR & THOMPSON.

WILLIAM HENRY TAYLOR.

GEORGE MORTIMER THOMPSON.

6m 278 Hongkong, 17th February, 1875.

NOTICE.

WE have authorized M. S. GOOPERY BIRD to sign our Firm from date.

DODD & Co.

503 551 Amoy, 8th April, 1875.

NOTICE.

M. R. A. BARRETTO having REMOVED

his Residence to Hongkong, the authority accorded to him to sign our Firm per pro

curation ceased on the 15th inst.

A. A. DE MELLO & Co.

1m 612 Macao, 22nd April, 1875.

NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED has been appointed

AGENT at this Port for Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co., of London.

OFFICE—No. 6, Stanley Street.

W. H. NOTLEY.

1765 Hongkong, 24th October, 1874.

NOTICE.

THE whole, or part, of the Residence known as THE HERMITAGE.

Apply to T. ALGAR.

9 Hollywood Road, 977 Hongkong, 23rd June, 1874.

TO LET.

THE PREMISES are present occupied by THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Queen's Road.

Apply to G. FALCONER.

1070 Hongkong, 7th July, 1874.

NOTICE.

THE REMAINING FURNITURE belonging to the VISCOUNT OF CECIL, mostly English-made and nearly new.

Catalogues will be issued.

TERMS OF SALE—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.17. All Lots, with all faults and errors of description, at purchasers' risk on the fall of the hammer.

J. M. ARMSTRONG.

Auctioneer.

665 Hongkong, 3rd May, 1875.

NOTICE.

THE REMAINING FURNITURE belonging to J. F. SICHLER in our Firm ceased on 30th April last, and Mr. C. BRAUN is this day admitted a further.

REISS & Co.

Hongkong, China and Japan, 1st May, 1875.

NOTICE.

THE PREMISES now occupied by THE INDIA CHINA & CO. COMPANY, consisting of Four ROOMS on the First Floor, situated in Bank Buildings. Rent 375 per month. Apply to T. ALGAR.

392 Hongkong, 10th March, 1875.

NOTICE.

M. ALFRED THOMAS MANGER has

this day been admitted a Partner in our Firm.

MAICAMPO & Co.

3m 334 Amoy, 12th April, 1875.

NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED has been appointed

Agents of the CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY under the Style of TAYLOR & THOMPSON.

YANGTZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF SHANGHAI.

Established 1868.

CAPITAL—\$2,000,000.

THE UNDERSIGNED, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE, to the extent of £10,000 on any Building, or on Merchandise in the same, at the following rates, subject to a discount of 20%.

Detailed and semi-detailed Dwelling Houses, rendered from Town, and other Dwelling Houses, used strictly as such, and their Contents—

Godowns, Offices, Shops, &c., and their Contents—

1

SHORT PERIOD INSURANCES.

Not exceeding ten days, 1/2 of the annual rate.

Not exceeding one month, 1/2.

Above 1 month, and not exceeding 3 months, 1/2.

Above 3 months, and not exceeding 6 months, 1/2.

Above 6 months, the full annual rate.

For 3 months' 2 per cent. per annum

6

12

18

24

30

36

42

48

54

60

66

72

78

84

90

96

102

108

114

120

126

Extracts.

ONLY A WOMAN.
BY HESTER A. BENEDICT.

Only a woman, shrivelled and old!
The play of the winds and the play of the cold!
Ghosts that are shrunken,
Eyes that are sunken,
Lips that were never a orb.
Only a woman, forsaken and poor,
Thinking an alms at the brown church door.
Hark to the organ! roll upon roll,
The waves of its music go over her soul!
Silent trills pass her,
Tinkler and faster;
The great bell ceases its toll,
The world she enters, not for the poor,
Swings wide open the bronze church door.
Only a woman—waiting alone,
Cold on an ice-cold throne,
What to they can for her?
Murmuring a prayer for her,
Giving no bread at a stone.
Under the snows of mighty hearts beat,
Mocking the woes of their kin in the street.
Only a woman! In the old days
Hope carried her to her happiest days!
Somebody missed her,
Somebody kissed her, —
Somebody crowned her with pride;
Somebody forced the battle of life.
Strong for her sake who was mother or wife.
Somebody has a tree of hair
Light on his head, when the death-shadows are;
Somebody waits for her,
Opening the gates for her,
Giving delight for despair.
Only a woman—evermore poor—
Dead in the snow at the brown church door.
Home Journal.

FAMOUS SMOKEBS.
THOMAS HENRY BUCKLE.

No. I.

Among famous smokers, or smokers who were famous, one of the most distinguished was Thomas Henry Buckle. No writer in modern times, or hardly in any age, ever attained to so great a reputation so suddenly. He is known as the historian of "Civilisation." Guizot had made civilisation the subject of a book, but Buckle's history, when it appeared, so transcended, and so distanced every predecessor and competitor that they disappeared as stars do when the moon appears luminously. He was the son of a merchant of London, and he had a wise and distinguished mother, to whom he owed the great celebrity which he ultimately achieved. She early discerned that her son had great capacity; she studied his nature, and provided the conditions whereby his powers could be developed; and she devoted herself to giving him that encouragement and stimulus to distinction, to which he gratefully and filially said he owed his eminence. This showed that she must herself have been a woman of great capacity or of great discernment and devotion. There are many children of capacity who never come to greatness, through wanting that guardianship, discernment, and devotion which a wise mother alone can provide. Mrs. Buckle believed that her son was able to write a great book and attain great fame; she assisted him in his studies; she listened to his speculations; she criticised his conclusions; and heard him read pages of his book as they were written, revised, and finally perfected. Her son was content to read, to travel, to study languages, to master the sciences which had influenced the desultories of mankind, and to make notes of the strangest and most out-of-the-way works that every country in Europe had produced; and he had the foresight and fortitude to spend twenty patient years, maturing in his mind the vast materials of his mighty "History of the Civilisation of the World." His mother had her great reward; she lived to see his first volume, and, to hear the first sound of that great book which justified her affectionate prediction. He afterwards published in other volumes, one the "History of Civilisation in Scotland," and the other the "Civilisation in Spain," and other volumes which were designed but partly as the introduction to his greater work. He died at Dusseldorf, of fever. His last words were "My book! my book! Alas! I complete it not." The world has echoed the pathetic regret. Never did the introduction to a work so strike the imagination of mankind. Mr. Gladstone has borne testimony, in his remarkable speech at the Liverpool College, that Buckle's book was the first, which, despite its bulk, found its way into boudoirs of ladies, and charmed society by the fascination of its thousand fascia, the beauty and vigour of its style, and the splendour of its generalisation. Before Buckle wrote, civilisation was regarded as an accidental refinement reached by fortunate nations. He showed that it was definite and conductive, and was determined by broad and conductive laws.

In personal appearance, Buckle, when I knew him, was an interesting-looking gentleman. He was of middle age and middle stature. A stranger would take him for a country baronet. There was a refined, gentlemanly ease in his manner, and a distinguished air not that of a man of manifest intelligence. His complexion was light; his hair was scanty on his head; he was somewhat bald, with a brain somewhat conical in shape, but denoted quickness and firmness rather than power. His eyes were small and piercing; and his face, in conversation, full of interest and animation. When walking, he stooped in later years.

Miss Helen Taylor, a step-daughter of John Stuart Mill, has lately performed, the reverent task of editing the splendid notes of Buckle's vast reading which he left behind him, and has published a few papers which he issued separately—all marked by his wonderful reach of thought, his almost infinite erudition, and a noble sense of the dignity of history which no historians have equalled. His generous vindication of Poorly, a poor Cornish well-tempered, against Mr. Justice Coleridge's sentences, and his son's (now Lord Coleridge) outrageous sentences and pleadings is an example of his great qualities. Upon obtaining the facts from Mr. G. J. Holyoake, who had written upon the subject, Mr. Buckle suspended the progress of his great work to do justice to the mental rights of a well-tempered.

Miss Taylor has compiled three volumes of "Buckle's Miscellaneous and Posthumous Works," which have the great merit and value of giving the reader a sense of the colossal proportions of an intellect which enlarged the scope, uses, and majesty of history. He wished his views to be extended to the people. Miss Taylor quotes this passage: "I want my book to go among the mechanics' institutes and the people; and, to tell you the honest truth, I would rather be praised in popular and as you rightly call them, vulgar papers than in scholarly publications. They are no judges of the critical value of what I have done, but they are admirable judges of its social consequences among their own class of readers. And these are they whom I can now begin to touch, and whom I wish to move." Nothing could be more admirably or generously said. The writer before mentioned, who supplied the details of Poorly's case, furnished, at Mr. Buckle's request, calculations for a People's Edition of his works, which ought yet to be issued, as would have been done had Buckle lived.

Not only did this great historian smoke himself, but he collected more curious historical facts about smoking and tobacco than any other writer. As to Mr. Buckle, tobacco was to him a necessity. His finely organised mind needed its gentle solace. Miss Shir-

ross, who contributes interesting passages to Miss Taylor's biography, says:—

"Ho (Buckle) was a smoker, and though a very moderate one as compared with many, it was so important a necessity with him that he had his three cigars every day, that he said he could neither read, write, or talk for fear of losing his voice. 'Such a tiresome bit of timber!' thought Nero; 'I could be expected to rotish that.' Ho's task is to act with a dog, so he got hold of the poor man's timberbox on the spot. In vain the sailor kicked and stamped on his running orifice. Nero only pulled and held the faster growing, and the crowd did nothing but laugh. It was not without considerable difficulty that I at last got the dog to quit his hold. The whole scene was most ludicrous, especially as the sailor, who was Irish, began to harangue the mob from whom Nero had snatched him on the pavement. 'Och, thin,' he cried, 'did any one ever see such a Murdoch devil of a dog?' Sure it's the best leg of the whole lot of the two of them. Nervy, bitten through it is, to my entirity. By the root of the bone, it's measy that'll be haming the hydrocephalus!' Here I gave the man a chilling and left him praching—From the *Facsimile Gazette*.

On his last travels in the East, he continued to derive pleasure from tobacco. Mr. J. Longfellow, who joined him on his journey, relates:— "It was not till we reached Bengal, where we remained a day, that I actually made Mr. Buckle's acquaintance. He was on board the *Concord*, the dredge of two dredgers, that I was introduced to him. I found him smoking Turkish on a large red clay pipe, with an extremely long cherry stalk, which he had found on board the boat, and which he seemed to thoroughly enjoy. Though he smoked conspicuously during our interview, he did not smoke so much as I expected by that recognition, for he talked nearly as confidentially." In his works Mr. Buckle quotes Sir Kenelm Digby, who seems to regard tobacco as an article, *per se*, virtuous—not an agreeable thing at first, but very fascinating on acquaintance.

Sir Kenelm Digby writes, in 1642: "I was over delighted with tobacco the first time I took it; and who could willingly do without it after he was awhile habituated to the use of it?"

Buckle's mask as a famous smoker is sustained above all his competitors by the variety and richness of the fuses which he collects concerning smokers and smoking. It would fill many pages of this journal to give them all, but the author of the chief will give great interest for its readers.

The singular essay known as James L. "Counterblast to Tobacco" is in pp. 21-222 of King James' works, 1616, folio, published by James Montague, Bishop of Winchester. James says that tobacco was employed by the Indians as a remedy for *aches*—sore, &c. As to the period of its introduction, he says:—"It is not so long since the first entry of this abuse among us here that this present age cannot yet very well remember both the first author and the force of its introduction among us. It was neither brought in by king, great conqueror, nor learned doctor of phisick." He adds:—"It was brought in by a father generally hated. He says that the Indians did not buy a slave who smoked (that was—because they disallowed the luxury). In the succeeding paragraph he says:—"Now, however, the great celebrity which he ultimately achieved. She early discerned that her son had great capacity; she studied his nature, and provided the conditions whereby his powers could be developed; and she devoted herself to giving him that encouragement and stimulus to distinction, to which he gratefully and filially said he owed his eminence. This showed that she must herself have been a woman of great capacity or of great discernment and devotion. There are many children of capacity who never come to greatness, through wanting that guardianship, discernment, and devotion which a wise mother alone can provide. Mrs. Buckle believed that her son was able to write a great book and attain great fame; she assisted him in his studies; she listened to his speculations; she criticised his conclusions; and heard him read pages of his book as they were written, revised, and finally perfected. Her son was content to read, to travel, to study languages, to master the sciences which had influenced the desultories of mankind, and to make notes of the strangest and most out-of-the-way works that every country in Europe had produced; and he had the foresight and fortitude to spend twenty patient years, maturing in his mind the vast materials of his mighty "History of the Civilisation of the World." His mother had her great reward; she lived to see his first volume, and, to hear the first sound of that great book which justified her affectionate prediction. He afterwards published in other volumes, one the "History of Civilisation in Scotland," and the other the "Civilisation in Spain," and other volumes which were designed but partly as the introduction to his greater work. He died at Dusseldorf, of fever. His last words were "My book! my book! Alas! I complete it not." The world has echoed the pathetic regret. Never did the introduction to a work so strike the imagination of mankind. Mr. Gladstone has borne testimony, in his remarkable speech at the Liverpool College, that Buckle's book was the first, which, despite its bulk, found its way into boudoirs of ladies, and charmed society by the fascination of its thousand fascia, the beauty and vigour of its style, and the splendour of its generalisation. Before Buckle wrote, civilisation was regarded as an accidental refinement reached by fortunate nations. He showed that it was definite and conductive, and was determined by broad and conductive laws.

The man who delighted in the exquisite flavor of tobacco, and, above all, those who have experienced its soothing influence over an irritated brain, may form some idea of the enthusiasm with which it was welcomed by all classes. In less than thirty years after its first introduction into England, there were to be found, in London alone, over ten thousand shops of tobacco, and the town was one huge garrison. The inhabitants of Kamtschatka used it, but the town was one of the old ones, and the commander of the regiment, the Royal Masonic Volunteer Little Corps, Colonel Hanson, a remarkable man in many ways, was distinguished by a command from George III. to appear at court in full regalia, and that with his hat off. Major Pickford referred to the disuse of Government four hundred horses, fifty wagons, and twenty-eight boats. Loyal townsmen, with more money than courage of their own, sought to stimulate that of others by sending gold medals flying amongst the officers of volunteer corps. "The British Volunteer" came from the press of Harrop in its Market Place, and once more the music of drum and trumpet was in the ascendant. To crown the whole, Manchester, which had never been called upon to entertain British royalty since Henry VII. looked it upon the infant town, was visited in 1804 by Prince William, Duke of Gloucester, commander of the Northwest District, and his son, to review the Lancashire volunteer army; and the whole town was consequently in ferment of excitement. Nothing was thought of or talked of but the visit of the Duke and Prince, and the coming review; so more so reports differed respecting the appointed site—*Cassell's Family Magazine*.

The population of Brussels is now 180,000, and the average increase for the last few years is about 2,000 per year.

DOGS AND WOODEN EGGS.

One dog was when smoking such an epithet as "Ho (Buckle)" was a smoker, and though a very moderate one as compared with many, it was so important a necessity with him that he had his three cigars every day, that he said he could neither read, write, or talk for fear of losing his voice. "Such a tiresome bit of timber!" thought Nero; "I could be expected to rotish that." Ho's task is to act with a dog, so he got hold of the poor man's timberbox on the spot. In vain the sailor kicked and stamped on his running orifice. Nero only pulled and held the faster growing, and the crowd did nothing but laugh. It was not without considerable difficulty that I at last got the dog to quit his hold. The whole scene was most ludicrous, especially as the sailor, who was Irish, began to harangue the mob from whom Nero had snatched him on the pavement. "Och, thin," he cried, "did any one ever see such a Murdoch devil of a dog?" Sure it's the best leg of the whole lot of the two of them. Nervy, bitten through it is, to my entirity. By the root of the bone, it's measy that'll be haming the hydrocephalus!" Here I gave the man a chilling and left him praching—From the *Facsimile Gazette*.

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